

Washington, April 7th, 1834.—The weather kicked up a diabolical dust on Saturday, probably on account of the previous question being taken, and has cried in floods for two days, to show a proper resentment against the administration. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; the weather has probably prevented Mr Clay from making a speech to-day on his Resolutions touching the power of the Executive Removal. Happiness is nothing, says Dr Johnson, if it is not known; and speeches are nothing, if they are not heard—Mr Clay never makes a speech on a foul day; he always patriotically gives way for unimportant business. He gave notice to-day, after discovering that there was not a lady in the Senate, that he should postpone his benefit to this day fortnight. The opposition, since Friday last, have not exhibited the least symptoms of feeling *wolfish* about the neck; on the contrary, they are as sheepish as lambs.

Mr Calhoun gave notice that he should call up his Bill to repeal the Force Bill on Monday. I do hope I may at least hear him on this subject. He has postponed it once a fortnight for more than four months. The Bill itself will expire at the end of this session; and why Mr Calhoun should wish to kill it a little month or two before its natural death, is more than I can account for. Nevertheless in the absence of other matters of interest, I have a strong desire to hear him and Mr Preston on this subject. Out of respect to Mr Webster, I suppose, the subject is to be taken up in his absence. Whether any body from the administration party will think it worth while to speak on the subject, will depend upon the latitude of the speeches that may be made. If the subject be debated under Foote's Resolution, it will most certainly be answered; if not, not. We shall see.

There was a distress memorial presented to the Senate, this morning, from Ohio—but these sort of things have become so insipid, that those who present them are quite sick of making speeches about them.

Mr Brown presented an anti-distress memorial from Edgecomb county, N. C., in which Mr Mangum was complimented for his "captiousness" and "asperity." He had to make a speech on the occasion, and expressed the most profound respect for the opinion of his constituents!

Nothing of much interest was transacted in the Senate to-day—unless something might have been done in secret session—and this cannot be known to-day.

In the House, besides private business, a committee was appointed to investigate the conduct of the U. S. Bank. It is expected they will enter on their duty, as far as relates to the Mother and Metropolis' Bank, immediately—as to the others, they will be investigated, probably, during the recess of Congress—if it has any recess—and there is but little doubt of it now.

The committee consists of Messrs Thomas, of Md., Everett, of Mass., Muhlenburg, of Pa., Mason, of Va., Ellsworth, of Conn., Mann, of N. Y., and Lytle, of Ohio.

I believe the last should have been put first—I am satisfied he will show himself the first in labor, fidelity, perseverance and ability, in the investigation. It is of very little importance in what order he is named on a committee, he will always take rank at the head.

You will perceive from the selection, that the Speaker did not mean to run the Bank very hard—otherwise he would not have omitted such a man as Cambreling, and some others I could mention. Mason is a fine fellow—Mann not slow—Muhlenburg real anti-traitor—and Thomas not often found wanting. As for Lytle, let his labors speak for him. Everett, we all know, is the first scholar in the country—but he cannot win laurels, I think, on this committee. He most certainly would not have sought the honor conferred. Ellsworth is a laborious and talented man. He will shrink from no duty assigned him, and acquit himself with credit in any cause he undertakes. But why, I ask, was not Mr Pearce, of R. I. on the committee? He is the man, of all others, I should like to have seen named as chairman.

P. S. I have learnt this evening, that Col. Boon, of Indiana, submitted a motion, just before the hour of adjournment, to have the House fix a day for adjourning—but there not being a quorum, the motion was withdrawn. He gave notice, that he should renew it at the first opportunity. Very possibly this subject may furnish an interesting debate.

REIS EFFENDI.

United States Bank.—The following shows the condition of the Bank, on the 1st inst:—

Discounts on personal security	\$31,166,758
Do do Bank stock	1,161,856
Do do other security	3,801,526
Do do domestic bills	18,676,675

Whole loan	\$54,806,817
Specie on hand	10,177,919
Redemption of public debt	699,991
Treasurer's U. S. Deposits	372,599
Deposites of public officers	1,860,275
do of individuals	7,166,028
Baring & Brothers	2,177,919
Circulation	17,521,264

The discounts, it appears, are \$36,000 less than they have ever before been since the pressure, and there appears to have been a curtailment in March of \$1,360,000. This was for the second panic.

In January the loans on personal security were \$33,703,469. On the first of April \$31,166,758. The curtailment on this kind of security, and the increase on domestic bills, presses the settled merchant, and benefits the cotton speculators.

The Boston Branch on the first stood as follows:—

Loans on personal security	\$1,183,205
“ “ Bank Stock	27,418
“ “ other security	24,700
Domestic Exchange	960,691
Due from State Banks	18,607
Due to do	278,803
Specie	429,158
Treasurer's Deposits	571
Individual do	221,905

"An old Man" complains that the boys come to see his darters, but say nothing about marrying them—this he does not like—he says, "gals must get husbands while they are young, if ever they get them," and therefore, "those fellows who have no notion of being married no business to take up the gals' time for nothing, and thereby keep better bodes away."

New York Election.—The Nationals claim a victory in New York before they have heard of the result of the battle. We will bet the Major another hat that the Democrats have carried the day. The rioters, the Transcript says, are all Tammany men—particularly those who attacked the office of the New York Standard, we suppose.

The New York Standard of Thursday says:—

"The election goes well for the good cause. The opposition made their grand rush on the first day, and nearly exhausted their strength, and every hour now increases our advantage. Let every friend of the Constitution but exert himself this day, and our success is certain."

The stories about the Bank victories in the interior of New York are pretty much all humbug. In Buffalo, the place where Mr Webster visited, and where he made a speech, the Bank majority has been reduced from three hundred and twenty-nine, to one hundred and forty-two votes! Beautiful re-action!

Outrage.—A violent attack was made by the Bank partisans, upon the office of the New York Standard, on Wednesday last, on account of a statement upon the bulletin board of that office, exposing some of the means resorted to, to carry the Bank ticket.

Portland Election.—The Argus says:—"The Democracy of Portland has been defeated, but under circumstances which give confidence to us that the Republicans will rally. Their spirits are unbroken. Their courage undaunted."

We have thrown for the Democratic candidate 845 votes, being sixty-two more than we threw for Mr Anderson at the last charter election, and within twenty-nine votes of as many as we threw last September for our present Representative, from this District, in Congress. It will be seen from this that the mass of the Democratic party has proved faithful to their principles."

Mr Kemble's Benefit was very full last night—the play went off well, and the audience appeared highly gratified. This, the last engagement of the Kembles, has proved what we asserted upon their first appearance, that they did not possess sufficient attraction to maintain, permanently, the popularity which preceded them, and which gave them so much eclat during their first engagement. It was fashionable to praise them then, and accordingly they were praised to that ridiculous extent to which "fashion's fools" carry every thing. The lady was called "the most remarkable woman of the age," and her father, who never aspired to anything above mediocrity at home, was set down as "a marvellous proper man," the very Hercules and Adonis of his profession. But what has the sequel proved? Why, that they cannot carry through a fourth engagement with all the aid of "farewell appearance," &c. &c, successfully—and what is the reason? Simply because they do not possess those rare and exalted talents which never pall. Miss K. is undoubtedly a young lady of much genius, but it is satire in disguise to call her "the most remarkable woman of the age." Mr K. is excellent in genteel comedy—about one grade above Mr Barrett. In tragedy, he is scarcely respectable—drawing, monotonous, unfeeling, thinking more of the positions of his person than of the feelings of his heart. Upon the whole, Mr K. and his daughter are very agreeable, interesting, and in many characters, admirable performers; but, in our opinion, have been praised above their deserts; and should they continue upon the stage, would be unable to maintain the high rank which was almost universally accorded to them upon their first arrival in America.

We received, yesterday, the Charleston Evening Post of the 6th instant, which came in the steamboat Wm. Gibbons, at New York.

Foreign.—The packet ship Europe, from Liverpool 16th March, has arrived at New York.

There had been disturbances at Madrid. The jealousy of the English, it appears, has been excited, and it is now said they peremptorily demand from the Porte the renunciation of the treaty which has been entered into with Russia.

The disturbances among the workmen of Lyons have been suppressed, but it is feared only for a time.

Leave had been asked to introduce a bill in the British Parliament, for relieving the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church from their legislative and judicial duties in the House of Peers which was refused by a majority of 67.

Carara has been found guilty, and sentenced to stand on a scaffold at the Hague, for half an hour, and to be confined 12 years in the house of correction, and to pay costs.

Melancholy Affair.—On the morning of the 6th inst Josiah Buckland, a boy about 13 years of age, was found in a field a mile and a half east of this village, shot through the body. It appears that this boy and another by the name of Moses C. Elliot, had on Saturday, the day previous, resorted to this field for the purpose of shooting at a mark with a pistol, and while there, that Josiah was shot by the other boy. The wounded boy was left in the field through the night, a period of 21 hours, and when found by an elder brother in the morning, he was extremely weak from the loss of blood and the effect of the cold, but perfectly rational, and told all the particulars of the transaction. The boys are both sons of respectable parents living in this village, and we forbear to give further particulars, as we understand the case is to undergo a legal investigation. The wounded boy is alive yet, but there is no hope of his surviving long.—*Hampden Whig.*

Destructive Tornado.—A letter from Albany Co. dated 24th March, has the following information:—

"We were visited last Thursday by one of the most destructive tornadoes ever known in this country. It extended from about fifty rods to one mile in width. The village of Orleans, Cattaraugus co. twenty-one miles from this place, is almost destroyed. Every building is injured more or less, and many of them are completely ruined. It passed within about 100 rods of Friendship village, destroying every thing within its reach. Thousands of acres of woodland are destroyed. Men and roofs of houses, in some instances were blown from 20 to 30 rods. Some lives were lost."—*Com. Adm.*

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH DELIVERED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, BY ABEL CUSHING, Esq. OF DORCHESTER, IN OPPOSITION TO THE RESOLVES WHICH PASSED THAT BODY RELATIVE TO THE CURRENCY AND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The executive of this Commonwealth in his Inaugural Address informed us that the currency of our own state was in some hazard for want of an adequate specie basis; and he admonished us to well consider that matter. The subject, at his monition was then taken up and referred to the Standing Bank Committee, and the House quietly awaited the result. But after the removal of the Deposites became the all absorbing subject of debate and even of thought with some gentlemen, and a committee was raised to look to it, the Standing Committee cast its burthen of State Banks upon the special "Deposit Committee, and these at once merged it in the mighty cause of the U. S. Bank and the general currency. Not however being in the secret of this manoeuvre I did not readily understand it, as was the case with many others, but this probably is of little importance to the gentlemen who planned it. And thus it is that our own currency is left to take care of itself, whilst we are off after the U. S. Bank and the President of the United States, subjects far more quickening with many, than the homely business of our own local legislation. And yet gentlemen know full well that in the one case we can give advice merely, whilst in the other we have a subject over which we have entire control—here we can act with effect; there we can talk only. But if it must be so; if we must resolve our body into a sort of Lyceum, to debate for amusement or political effect, and pass resolves to stimulate special-interest partisans in Congress, who are now at the utmost extent of their energies in the service of those interests, or to censure opponents who will disregard or revile us for our pains—the sooner it is over the better, and then we will to our proper work again.

But Mr Speaker since advice is the order of the day, may I be allowed to advise the advisers themselves before I proceed to discuss the main subject. May I say, gentlemen, contrivers of the resolves under debate, take care how you connect the fortunes of our state, political or otherwise, with those of a stock-jobbing, money-making special-interest corporation of capitalists, whose moral sense as well as patriotism rests in its money vaults. And take care in the strife now raging how you take sides against your own government. Do you fear the accumulation of power in the executive if it prove victorious? But you know that with all possible acquisitions you can reach and control it at the next election. But by what votes you will control the influence of the Bank, victorious—its very success in the struggle supposes the overthrow of popular influence operating through the forms of the constitution. And then what can save you? Popular votes will not be the language of free minds, but of Bank influence. Or are you dazzled by its power, and consider it greater honor for this ancient Commonwealth to hold alliance and sympathy with thirty-five millions of capital than to stand in political harmony with the patriotic States of this Union. Will you sacrifice, what little political consideration you have with the nation, for your devotion to this golden image? Fall down and worship if it is agreeable: but you must expect that some will marvel at your taste, and allow me to intreat that old Massachusetts at least as a State may be spared this humiliation.

But it has been hinted by some, that this deposite subject is pushed forward, not so much from good will to the Bank as from dislike to the administration. That we could well forgive the President his veto message and all his hostile acts to that powerful institution, as we ourselves have begun to cower before the recent displays of its wrath when excited—but that he is the National Executive, popular and successful beyond all recent example, and that not only without our aid, but in despite of our utmost efforts to the contrary, is more than we can or will consent to.

But Mr Speaker, can this be so? Is this State then doomed to a perpetual opposition to the general government? Time past, present and to come, talents wasted,—good temper and patriotism exhausted,—for what? why to nourish and preserve the little consequence which comes from oppugnation to the powers that are.

To strike at the executive, and through him at that power of the nation which elevated and now sustains him. Call him tyrant, traitor, fool, hoping at the same time no offence to his friends throughout the nation. But can you do this without offence, the deepest offence to those who esteem him. Can you constantly cast upon him indiscriminate censure without exciting minds as free, as sound, as sensitive as your own, to censure and oppose you in turn? As it is the fate of those who live by the sword to perish by the sword, so shall those who hate, in their turn be hated.

Besides, I pray you note the attitude you assume. By your sweeping denunciations of the President, as being in all respects unfit for his office, you stand up in array against a great majority of the nation—may you sit it judgment on the rectitude and even sanity of public opinion. Think ye that such a position will be long tenable? This querulous disposition, I know, may come from disappointed ambition. But even this excuse must fail at last, for the same rules of right conduct should govern our politics as regulate social intercourse—and what individual in society, let me ask, could sustain any good reputation by opposition to all measures which he cannot control? and what State of this Union can adopt a similar policy and be respected?

Let us then pause a while; let us even change our policy, and for once in a great national controversy cease to criminate and embarrass the General Government, the chosen organ of this great people, to express its will. Let us take breath awhile, and for a season treat the national Executive with respect, and even with kindness, by way of experiment. It may do more for us than the passage of pugnacious resolves to the end of our session, for the simple reason that we cannot terrify men who are as brave as ourselves, and that abuse is not the surest method of convincing a man that he is wrong. And, besides, if the cultivation of a sweet temper does not gratify our political longings, we shall at least have the benefit of its influence on our minds, and if it relieve not the money market, it will qualify us the better to bear the pressure.

We leave it to any candid man to say whether we should not now have stood better, if Mr C.'s advice had been adopted.

"Distress" for Tickets.—Notwithstanding the shocking hard times, fifty dollars were paid yesterday for the privilege of buying the seats in the box No. 21 Tremont Theatre, for Kemble's benefit.

Mr Clay it is said is going to Kentucky—the opposition in Congress are much disheartened.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the special order being Mr Clay's resolutions relative to the Executive power of removal from office, was postponed, on his motion, and made the order of the day for this day fortnight. Mr Preston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate, the name of any agent, or agents, employed by him, to transact the business of the Treasury with the Banks selected for the deposit of the public funds—the nature of the duties performed by said agent, or agents—the amount of compensation paid for the discharge of the said duties, and by whom, and from what fund, the said compensation is paid, and whether the said agent, or agents have been appointed in pursuance of law.

In the House, The Chair announced the following as the Committee of Bank Investigation, under the 4th resolution adopted by the House on Friday last:—Messrs. Thomas, of Md. (Chairman,) Everett of Mass.; Muhlenburg, of Pa.; Mason, of Va.; Ellsworth, of Conn.; Mann, of N. Y.; Lytle of Ohio.

Tuesday, April 8. In the Senate Mr Hendricks moved that the bill and amendment reported by the Committee on Roads and Canals, extending and repairing the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, be printed; which was so ordered. And gave notice that he should call the bill up for consideration on Thursday next.

In the House, Mr R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a resolution providing for a revision of the Militia System, by the Secretary of War; the same to be reported to Congress at its next session.

Mr Corwin resumed his remarks upon Mr Mardis' resolution, and continued to the expiration of the hour allotted, when the House proceeded to the consideration of the Commutation bill. When Mr Cramer had concluded his remarks, Mr Crane having obtained the floor, moved that its further consideration should be postponed, and made the special order of the day for Thursday next; which motion prevailed.

For the Boston Morning Post.

"TORY AND WHIG."

Mr Editor—I wish you would call the attention of your readers to the change of names lately endorsed by the opposition from "National Republican," (which they have so long disgraced) to that of "Whig." Have they really assumed the name of the "Whig" party of the United States? What assumption! what unheard of impudence! what profanation of names! but we are not to wonder at any act of theirs, who assume to possess all the religion, morality, intellect and good order in the country, (a specimen of the latter trait we had at Faneuil Hall at the late meeting called by the party opposed to that oppressive and corrupt monopoly, the U. States Bank,) but it may not be amiss to trace in a few words the discrepancies between the English and new American "Whig" party. The Whig party of England consisted of the poor who were opposed to monopolies, and that party struggled for fifty years to put down that mighty mammoth of monopolies, the East India Company, with some of the most powerful intellects on their side; among them may be numbered the names of the most virtuous and self-denying men of all professions; even the masterly pen of the Rev. Robert Hall was engaged to advocate the cause of the poor against the corruptions of the rich monopolists. With such minds engaged in the cause, how long was the struggle before that monster party was overcome and crushed! The Tory party always in favor of monopolies—always active—possessing all the wealth of the nation, and all possessing more or less stock in the East India Company, they were the absolute rulers of the country, which fact accounts to us for the seeming anomaly, that such powerful minds as were engaged to oppose them, were obliged to struggle so long before they conquered the small but rich minority.

Now how does this description, which must be allowed to be a just one, compare with the new "Whigs" of the United States? are they who have assumed this name the poor? are they the majority? are they opposed to monopolies? neither of all these. They are the rich—they are a small minority—in favor of monopolies—who prophecy ruin to the country unless monopolies are encouraged and fostered!!! In no respect, therefore, can the comparison hold good.

Let them take back the name of "Whig" and add that of "Tory" to their standard. Honesty demands it forthwith, or they will be laughed to scorn by the true "Whigs of America."

Death by Fire.—A terrible catastrophe is mentioned in late Virginia papers, as having occurred in Gloucester County, of that State. It may serve as another awful warning against going from home and leaving young children to their own management, with none to look after them. The following are the details of this melancholy event:—A man named Walker, a widower, with four children, went out to spend the evening from home. Before doing so, he put the children to bed, and locked up the house. Some hours after, and before his return, the house took fire, and the poor, helpless, imprisoned children perished in the flames, before assistance could reach the spot. The wretched parent, on hearing the fate of his little ones, became frantic and in a delirium of grief, rushed forth, through the gloom of night, in the wild accents of despair, exclaiming—"I will find my children! They shall not be separated from me!" Several days had elapsed, and no tidings were heard of him.

The Locusts.—In addition to other causes of trouble, it appears that the seventeenth year Locusts (*Cicada septendecim*) are to pay their periodical visit this year. It has been ascertained that the insect appears, periodically, once in seventeen years, and in the spring of the year. They were observed in this country at the stated intervals from 1749 to 1817.—Apprehensions are expressed that they will commit great ravages, and it is asserted that more than once when they visited some parts of New England, they not only ate up all the grass in the fields, but actually attacked clothing and fences to appease their insatiable hunger. But the *Encyclopedia Americana* informs us that they are in no way injurious to vegetation, except from the damage done by the female depositing her eggs—while the insect is itself the favorite food of various animals, and in this way may be turned to good account. Hogs devour them eagerly, and some of the larger birds are fond of them.—The Indians consider them a delicate food when fried. In New Jersey they have been converted into soap.

IMPORTATIONS.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Brig Charlotte—150 tons plaster. HAVANA.—210 hogheads molasses—15 tierces honey—2 brls sugar—225 boxes sweetmeats—1 tierce, 2 brls molasses. ROCHELLE.—Brig Saco—60 pipes, 130 half do, 135 brls brandy—1 package vines—150 casks of yellow ochre.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY.—A meeting of the above Society will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, for members only, at half past 6 o'clock. J. S. LEWIS, Secy.

BENTON'S SPEECH.—TEN THOUSAND COPIES of Mr Benton's Speech in opposition to the Bill introduced by Mr Webster for prolonging the Charter of the U. S. Bank, are now for sale at this office for \$2.50 per hundred. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PENSION BLANKS.—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832, may be had at this office.

MARRIED.

In this city, Daniel D. Welch to Mary E. Lord. In Danvers, John S. Williams of Salem, to Melitable Oakes. In Woburn, by the Rev Mr Bennett, Peter Warren, of Waterbury, Me. to Sophia Rugbee, of W. In Fall River, Joseph Church, Jr. to Jimima B. Boomer. In Dartmouth, Ezra Winslow to Phoebe Woodcock. In Warren, John Cannon to Mary Ann Daryl.

DIED.

In this city, Emily Gilmore, wife of Joseph W. At 23. In West Cambridge, Rebecca, widow of Capt Edmund Munroe, who was killed at the battle of Monmouth, in 1779. In Sandwich, Abigail Nye, 43. In Dresden, Ohio, on the 26th Feb Dr. Benj. Webb, 71.

SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—FRIDAY, April 10.

Arrived.

Brig Saco, Rider, Rochelle 23d Feb. Brig Charlotte, Card, Windsor, NS. Sch Sally Hope, Crowell, Providence. Sch Young, Tall Card, Dover. Sloop Elizabeth, Brown, Gloucester.

Cleared.

Ships Florence, Meek, Cowes and mkt; Tiger, Edridge, N Orleans; brigs Andes, Gardner, Pernambuco and mkt; Ceres, Davis, Montevideo and mkt; Cashier, Parsons, St Thomas; schs Transport, Fuller, Hartford; Nun, Libbey, Newburyport; Truxillo, Ginn, Bucksport; Actress, West, Hallowell; Albion, Eustis, Bangor; Mechanic, Clark, Belfast.

At Canton 23th Dec, Vancouver; Cabot; Neponset; Tartar, and Brighton, for the U States, 24days; Martha; Timor; Duncan; Merchant; Omega, and Franklin, for do soon; Samatra; Golconda, and Gaspar, and; Hellespont, Batavia, soon. Ship Henry Clay, was to sail from Bombay, 10th Jan for New York.

At Antwerp 9th March, Norfolk, Luce, from Savannah. At Cuxhaven 7th March, Falconer, Winsor, Charleston.

At Trieste, Feb 26, Quincy, Baxter, New York. Sailed fm St Jago, Cuba, 21st ult, brig Pioneer, Clarkson, Philad; 14th, brig Ellsworth, Adams, Trieste. Brig Palma, 8 ds fm N Orleans for St Jago, spoken 23d ult, off the Moro.

Ship Liverpool, Barstow, hence, for New Orleans, spoken 23d ult, lat 24 S, lon 82. Brig Hannah & Mary, fm Aux Cayes for Boston, spoken 20th ult, off Jamaica.

Brig Elizabeth, Crocker, N Orleans, for Boston, spoken 31st ult, off Cape Florida.

NEW YORK 9th—ar ship Superior, Rositer, Canton Dec 20. Spoke 1st inst, sch Sally Ann, 6 ds fm Boston for Savannah.

Ship Europe, Maxwell, Liverpool March 16. Brig Nabob, Putnam, Canton 19th Dec. Spoke March 21, lat 26, lon 61, ship Clay, fm whaling voyage, with 1000 bbls oil; 3d inst, lat 34 N, lon 70 W, signalized ship Tiber, of Boston, bound E.

Ship Romulus, Harding, Liverpool 26 ds. Brigs Henry Eckford, Gillett, Gibraltar; Powhatan, Welch, London. Old bark Pomona, Nason, N Orleans.

EDENTON 26th—ar sch Railway, Manson, Curacao. CHARLESTON 3d—ar Garland, Burrows, Boston; Ward, Atkins, St Domingo. Sailed Enterprise, Eldred, Boston; America, Ellis, do; Louisa, Nye, do.

FOR SALE.—BRIG CHALCEDONY, 215 tons, copper fastened and coppered, built at Medford in 1826—a first rate vessel and ready for a voyage. Also, 1200 the old copper 1200 California horse 1600 dry hides 160 tons Campeche logwood 500 sides leather Apply to KENDALL & KINGSBURY, Liverpool Wharf. epis2w ap 11

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—A first rate copper fastened and coppered BRIG of 350 tons in complete order. Also, a copper fastened and coppered SHIP of about 300 tons, well calculated for the whaling business, and would be sold low to close a concern. For terms, &c, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 1st St 8 Central Wharf. april 9

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fine copper fastened and coppered brig FLORIDA, 244 tons, carries a large cargo, and is in complete order for a voyage to any part of the world. For terms, apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, No 8 Central whf. 6th ap 12

FOR AN AMSTERDAM.—The fine packet BRIG LUCY will have despatch. For freight or passage apply to JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 1st St 8 Central Wharf. april 9

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The new BRIG HIBERNIA, 307 tons, in readiness to receive cargo. Apply to KENDALL & KINGSBURY, Liverpool Wharf. april 11

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Franklin Insurance Company, in conformity to their act of incorporation, give notice that their Capital Stock is \$300,000,

which is paid in and invested according to law; and that they continue to make Insurance on Vessels, Freight and Merchandise, to any amount not exceeding \$10,000 on any one risk. They also insure against loss by FIRE, on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, and on Factories, not exceeding \$15,000 on any one Factory Building and its contents.

* Office No 44 State street. FRANCIS WELCH, President. WILLIAM M. BYRNES, Secretary. april 12

POCKET BOOK LOST.—A small calf skin Pocket Book, containing some papers which will be of no use whatever to any one but the owner, and a sum of money. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at B. B. MUSSEY'S, No 29 Cornhill. ap 12

NOTICE.—The Members of the Boston Baker's Benevolent Society, are hereby notified that their monthly meeting will be held at Concert Hall, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Per order. ap 8 JAMES L. SARGENT, Secretary.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—The friends of the HON. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, will hold a meeting in the early part of May next, at the Masonic Temple, for the purpose of nominating to the Presidency of the United States, that distinguished Philanthropist, Statesman, and Friend to Civil and Religious Liberty. SM&W—ap 12

TIMBER FOUND.—Picked up adrift at South Boston, a large TIMBER, which the owner may have by proving property, and paying charges. Apply at this office. 3th ap 12

STEAMBOAT CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, will leave Sagadahoc wharf, Nor B End, THIS AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, for Portland. Inquire of ALLEN & CO. State street, or of MIGHILL SMITH, No. 15 Foster's wharf. ap 12

FOR SALE.—Shells, Saltpeetre, Rice, Coffee, Holland Gt. Tea, &c. Also, a few tins and kegs of good Eastern Butter, at Nos 51 and 53 Broad street. april 12

TO LET.—A well situated Cellar, in Broad street, handy to the wharves and convenient for storage. Apply to GEORGE P. THOMAS, Nos 61 & 53 Broad st. 1st ap 12

YELLOW FLAT CORN.—1500 bushels for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. ap 12

TO LET.—A small shop in a central part of the city—apply at No 4 Broad square. HIGHLAND PLaid SHAWLS.—4 Cases will be opened this morning by E. K. WHITEAKER & CO. epist ap 11

